

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

22.43 RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

1916³ APR 27 1916
INDEXED.

Descriptive Catalogue

AMBER LAKE NURSERIES

P. C. CHRISTENSEN, PROPRIETOR

Fruit Trees, Small
Fruit Plants, Shrubs
— *and* —
Ornamental Trees



FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA

General Instructions

Please use order blank on opposite page, carefully filling in all the blank spaces at top.

TERMS: Cash with order, unless otherwise agreed. We will accept 1c or 2c stamps for amounts under \$1.00. For larger amounts use P. O. or express order, bank draft or registered letter. Make all orders payable to P. C. Christensen.

SHIPPING. Be sure to state how and where stock is to be shipped. If you do not know the best way to have your order shipped we will use our judgment as to the best and cheapest methods.

GUARANTEE. We use great care to have all plants true to name. Should any mistakes occur we will replace the stock with the genuine article or refund the money paid.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, as orders will be filled in rotation, and some varieties may be sold out before the end of the season.

NOTIFICATION CARDS are sent upon receipt of order and also when shipment is forwarded.

FREIGHT RATES on nursery stock are very reasonable and the express companies make a special rate of 20 per cent less than the merchandise rate.

We make no charge for packing or delivery to depot.

If you want a large quantity of trees or plants, write for special prices.

We furnish 6 at dozen, 50 at hundred and 500 at thousand rate, unless otherwise specified, and allow an assortment of varieties.

P R E F A C E

In compiling this little catalog it is the purpose of the author to be as brief and concise as possible and at the same time to explain methods and describe varieties in a way that people who are engaged in the various occupations of life can understand. I have learned by experience to put our pile always into the old varieties and go light on new and untried novelites. I prefer rather to leave them to those who have lots of time and money to squander

I have had experience in this line and I dislike very much to take two steps backward while trying to get one forward, at the same time I will embrace every opportunity to get hold of new productions that I have reason to believe have merits not possessed by the old varieties. I want to keep abreast of the times but do not wish to lead my patrons into pitfalls if I can avoid it.

My success in the nursery business has been a constant growth from year to year, until now my customers are numbered by the thousands. It has been my constant aim to treat every customer in a way that would be gratifying to him and an advertisement to my business. In future, as in the past, it shall be my aim to send out plants and trees that will be the pride of the purchaser, the admiration of his neighbor and a growing advertisement of my stock.

I have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer any inquiries as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for Nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

I give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to me, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which I have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, I am warranted in offering my stock as pure.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, I am enabled to offer the products of my nurseries with entire confidence to planters in the extreme north.

By careful consideration of the wants of my trade and faithful attention to business, I hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruit and ornamentals.

Faithfully yours,

P. C. CHRISTENSEN.

Directions for Transplanting, Etc.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED—When trees or plants are received from the nursery give them your attention at once, do not let them lie around and dry out, but heel them in in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time you make a success of what would by a little recklessness have been a failure.

If the goods are delivered in the fall of the year, prepare to bury them in the following manner: Select a high location, where water will not stand, dig a trench two feet in depth at one end and sloping upward to six inches at the other, eight feet in length and sufficiently wide to accommodate the trees, etc., when opened out; cut the bundle open,

AMBER LAKE NURSERY, FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA

mud the roots thoroughly, lay the bundle in the trench, the roots at the deep end, sift loosely fine earth carefully among the roots, covering the stock entirely, root and branch, with the soil removed in digging the trench, pack thoroughly to prevent the mice from burrowing, and after the ground is frozen to a depth of six inches, mulch with a coarse litter to prevent the danger of alternate thawing and freezing. Do not uncover until time to plant.

LOCATION—The best location is a high northern exposure. If you do not have such a location, select the best you have. Some of the best orchards in the state are on a southern exposure, but the soil is good and they receive the best of care. High ground is desirable in order to secure a good circulation of air.

LAYING OUT GROUNDS—To lay out the grounds properly for an orchard, set stakes five feet long around the outside the proper distance apart, and set a row each way through the middle and in line with the outside stakes; in this way the trees will be in perfect row in all directions.

PREPARING THE TREES FOR PLANTING—When ready to plant, all broken or bruised roots should be removed and the ends of all roots cut off smoothly from the under side. As the tree advances in age and size trim the horizontal branches lightly. The perpendicular shoots should be headed in more severely, the object being to produce a low spreading tree, rather than a tall, upright one.

HOW TO SET A TREE OR SHRUB—Dig the holes for trees large and deep unless the soil is wet and heavy, when they should be set the usual depth. Sift fine, rich dirt among the roots, use enough to cover so the boot will not injure them, then with the heel and all the strength and weight you can command stamp the earth down until it is solid, then fill in a little dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full, then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it pitching toward the tree in all directions. If it is properly set you cannot pull it up. The same general rules apply to setting everything, from a strawberry plant to a shade tree. First, don't expose them; second, mud the roots—it's better than pouring on water; third, set so firmly that you cannot pull up the tree or plant without spoiling it; fourth, leave ground loose on top and slanting toward the tree or plant.

The tree when set should be four inches deeper than when it grew in the nursery. Never expose roots to sun or wind, observe these rules and you will succeed.

AFTER CARE—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.

Remember that thorough cultivation is important, in fact it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation? If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant."

Number of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances

Apple, Crabs and Cherries	20x20 ft. apart	108 per acre
Plums	10x12 "	363 "
Strawberries	1x4 "	10,890 "
Grapes	8x8 "	680 "
Gooseberries and Currants	4x6 "	1,850 "
Raspberries (red or black)	3x6 "	2,420 "
Blackberries	4x6 "	1,850 "
Dewberry	3x6 "	2,420 "
Rhubarb	3x6 "	2,420 "
Asparagus	2x2 "	10,890 "

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in acre (43,560) and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Fruit Department

Apples

Apples might well be called "everybody's fruit"; no town lot is too small for one or more trees and there is no excuse for any farmer not growing plenty of them, as they require the least labor of any fruit and give the surest returns. A home orchard should contain one or two trees of each of the early varieties and a larger number of the later varieties.

Plant apple trees about 18x18 or 15x30 feet. If planted 15x30 feet with rows running north and south, the trees will protect each other in the row and the strip of land between the rows makes room for planting potatoes, beans, strawberries or something of that sort, and the cultivation which the crop receives is very beneficial to the orchard. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries or rhubarb can be planted between the trees in the row and are benefited by the partial shade.

When planting apple trees cut off about two-thirds of the previous year's growth to balance the loss of roots.

A north slope is best for an orchard, and it is advisable to have a windbreak on the south and west to prevent the winds from drying out the soil and blowing off the apples.

Wrap building paper or wood veneers around the trees to protect from mice and rabbits.

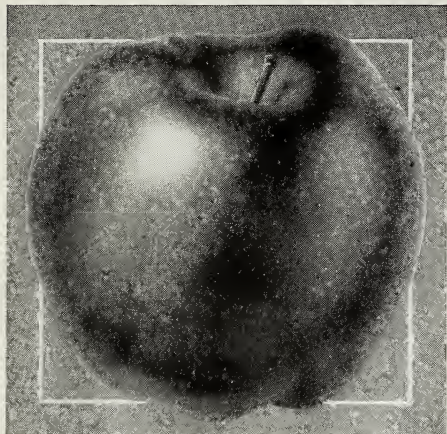
TOP-WORKING. Experienced orchardists have learned that the less hardy winter varieties of apples can be successfully grown in Minnesota by top-working them onto such hardy, thrifty varieties as the Virginia Crab and Hibernial. Top-worked trees come into bearing very early so one who is interested in this work does not have long to wait for the results of his labor. Plant trees this spring and top-work them a year later. Scions for top-working, postpaid, \$1.50 per 100.

PRICE OF APPLES AND CRABS.

Size	Age.	Each	12	100
4 to 5 ft.	2 or 3 yrs.	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
5 to 7 ft.	3 yrs. ....	.50	5.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft.	(In following varieties only: Wealthy, N. W. Green- ing, Anisim, Iowa Beauty, Patten's Greening) ....	.60	6.00	

AMBER LAKE NURSERY, FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, roundish, slightly conical; pale yellow when fully mature; tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August.



Duchess

Tetofsky—Medium size, yellow striped with red, flesh juicy, acid and agreeable, extra good flavor, hardy and productive. The earliest apple to ripen in Minnesota.

Duchess—Large size, very hardy and productive, free from blight. Fine for cooking and eating. Season August to September.

Charlamoff—Very much like the Duchess, a little later; hangs to tree better. Excellent for cooking and fine for dessert.

Iowa Beauty—Strong, upright grower, reasonably free from blight. Fairly early, good bearer. Fruit very large, good quality, a handsome red. Follows the Duchess in season.

Late Fall and Early Winter

Longfield—Hardy, spreading grower. Very early and very prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with red blush; choice for eating and cooking. Season, October to January. If you want apples soon and every year, plant this.

Wealthy—Hardy, abundant and early bearer. Fruit large, red. Season, October to January. The most profitable market variety for northern planting, and in its season has no equal for home use.

Hibernal—Productive and healthy and the hardiest of the large apples. Fruit large, handsome, excellent for cooking, but rather sour for eating. Season, October to January. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working with more tender sorts. A very useful variety in all northern sections.

Patten's Greening—Fruit large, green, often with blush of red or brown. A fair eating and an excellent cooking apple. A vigorous grower; bears early and abundantly. Very hardy and free from blight. Season, October to January.

Anisim—An early winter apple of extra nice quality; fruit medium in size. Tree extra hardy and a strong grower. Very productive. Not subject to blight. Fruit dark red. Season, October to January.

Okabena—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color.



Iowa Beauty

Tree is a good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, September to November.

Winter Apples

Northwestern Greening—Moderately hardy. Fruit very large, pale green, sub-acid. One of the best keepers. Season, November to April.

Scott's Winter—Hardy, productive, strong, spreading grower. Fruit medium size, dark red, good quality. Season, December to April.

Malinda—Tree a straggling grower, hardy and free from blight. A very tardy bearer but becomes very productive with age. Fruit yellow, nearly sweet and the best of keepers. Season, February to May. Ten cents per tree extra.

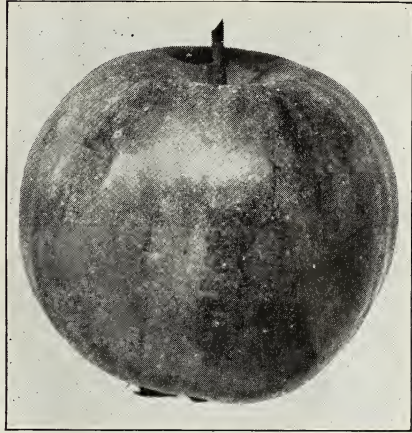
Salome—Winter. Pale yellow mottled and blushed with pinkish red.

Walbridge—Winter. Yellow, striped carmine; crisp, tender and juicy.

Wolf River—An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme

Crabs and Hybrids

Whitney—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, very crisp, tender and juicy. A delicious



Transcendent

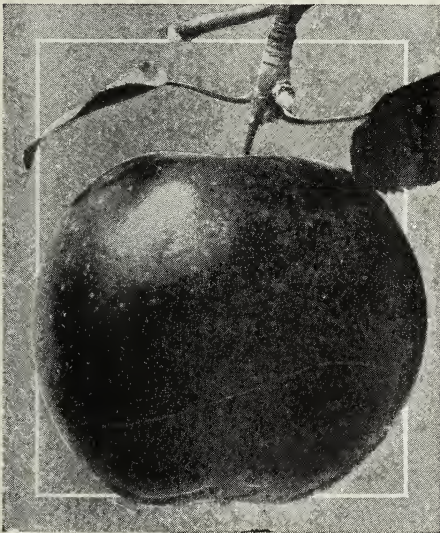
little eating apple and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and soon perishes.

Early Strawberry—Hardy, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer. Good quality for an early eating apple; very perishable. Every orchard should contain one or two trees of this variety.

Minnesota—Hardy; size, very large for a crab. Light yellow, often with red blush. Not a very early bearer but becomes very prolific with age. Its fine dessert and keeping qualities should commend it for planting in every home orchard. A fine canning apple. Season, October to January.

Florence—This is one of the best all-around crabs. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid, and finely colored.

Transcendent—One of the best all around varieties we have, productive and very thrifty, but subject to blight. Red, acid, juicy fruit.



Salome

hardiness; very large and handsome; flesh, whitish, pleasant, sub-acid. A good bearer. November to December.

Pears

Flemish Beauty—Tree generally preferred as a standard; fruit large, skin a little rough, pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish-white, juicy and rich. One of the best. September.

4 to 5 feet, 60c

Kieffer—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights. Should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October to November.

5 to 6 feet, 75c



Plums

Every fruit-garden should contain a few plum trees. They thrive on almost any soil, begin bearing early and produce a fruit which ranks next to the apple for use in the home. For best results plum trees should be well cultivated. We believe that nearly every case of poor success with plum is due to the trees being planted in sod and not receiving any care.

5 to 6 ft. trees, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per 12.

Wolf—Very thrifty grower. Fruit large, good quality, freestone and ripens the last of August. A good market variety.

Desota—Does well on most soils. Fruit good size and quality; yellow turning to red. Very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular variety.

Forest Garden—Profuse bearer of good size; reddish-yellow fruit; a good quality. Ripens about two weeks before the Desota.

Stoddard—A medium early, fine quality, large, red plum. Adapted to all soils.



Cherries

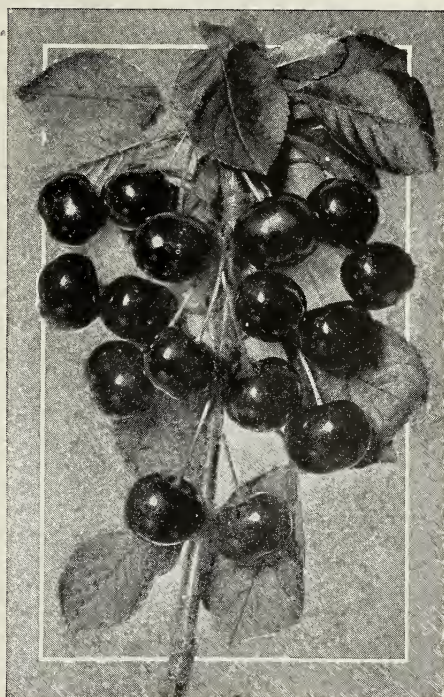
A great deal of attention is now given to the growing of Cherries. No home orchard is complete without its proportion of Cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable of market fruits. It will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet.

Wragg—Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. A free grower, hardy, healthy, and very productive.

Compass—This is the result of a cross between the sand cherry and the Miner Plum, and is really more of a plum than a cherry. Is perfectly hardy, an early and abundant bearer, trees often bearing in the nursery. Fruit good flavor, both for eating and canning.

3 to 4 feet	40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12
4 to 5 feet	50 cents each; \$5.00 per 12
5 to 6 feet	60 cents each; \$6.00 per 12



Early Richmond

Raspberries

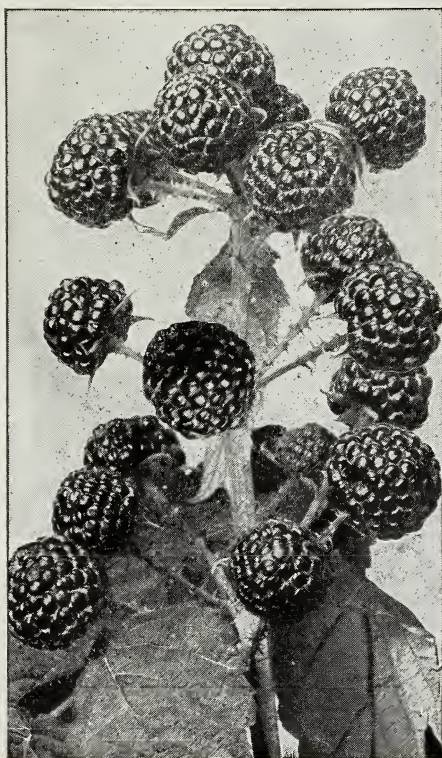
Raspberries begin ripening at the end of the strawberry season and are in great demand for table use throughout the season, and for canning they are the most popular and satisfactory of all the small fruits. The bush is easily cultivated, the season of ripening is long, they bear transportation well and there is always a good market for them at good prices.

Raspberries will grow well on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. Plant them three feet apart, in rows six feet apart, cultivate well for one or two seasons, then mulch heavily with rotten straw or manure. When the new growth on black raspberries is about 1 inches high the tips should be pinched off to cause them to branch.

The demand for raspberries in the Northwest is increasing faster than the supply and there is a good profit in growing this crop for market.

Our plants are all dug from new plantations, which insures strong, healthy plants.

Red Varieties



Loudon

King—The best early variety, and one that is giving general satisfaction. This is the most popular early variety with fruit growers near Minneapolis. The bushes are hardy, thrifty and productive. Berries are large, bright red, firm and of good quality.

This is undoubtedly one of the best varieties for market. They can be shipped long distances as the berries can be easily picked before they are entirely ripe, and are very firm. As soon as the berries get over-ripe they drop from the bushes, so there is no chance of getting spoiled berries into the boxes. 75c per 12, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100.

Loudon—Berry firm, large, bright crimson; keeps up in size, hangs on well and is of good quality; mid-season to late. The standard variety, 75c per 12, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100.

Minnetonka Ironclad—Originated near Lake Minnetonka and has had a thorough trial in all sections of the Northwest. It is undoubtedly the hardiest variety ever introduced, and this fact alone would make it worthy of a place in every garden, but it has many other good qualities, the berries are large, rich crimson color, firm and of excellent quality. It does not go to pieces in canning but retains color, form and flavor. The bush is healthy and vigorous, and yields enormous crops of berries.

If you have no raspberries start with the best by planting the Minnetonka Iron-clad; if you have other varieties you will be better able to appreciate the advantages of this one. We have a large stock of plants of this variety and are making a low price.

75 cents per 12, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100.

Black and Purple Varieties

These are preferred by many because they do not sprout from the roots. They are about as hardy as the red varieties and usually more productive.

Older (black)—We have grown nearly all the leading varieties of black raspberries, but after twelve years' experience with the Older we have discarded all the other

varieties. The Older has given the best of satisfaction to our customers and we believe is without an equal for the farmer's garden. It is a very thrifty grower, the hardiest variety we have grown, and very productive, usually yielding a good crop the next year after planting. Fruit is large, juicy and of fine quality.

75 cents per 12, postpaid; \$3.00 per 100.

Columbian (purple)—The best purple raspberry, healthy and vigorous grower. Fruit is larger than any other raspberry. Very productive; always sure of a crop, as the new growth produces fruit in case the old canes winterkill. Not a good market berry on account of its color, but fine for home use, being especially desirable for canning. Should be in every fruit garden.

75 cents per 12, postpaid; \$4.00 per 100.



Blackberries

When given a reasonable chance they yield very abundantly and always find a ready sale at good prices. Unless planted in a sheltered location they should be covered with earth for winter.

Ancient Briton—A very popular variety. Hardy, very productive. Berries large, of best quality. 75c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Snyder—The hardiest variety for the Northwest. Berries large, of good quality. 75c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Currants

Nearly every family wants a few currants and they are one of the easiest fruits to grow. Mulch in the rows, cultivate between the rows, kill the currant worm by spraying with white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and you can grow plenty of fine large currants.

2 year plants, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.



Perfection

Red Dutch—A hardy, well known, standard variety. Medium size.

Victoria—Large, late, red. Very vigorous and productive.

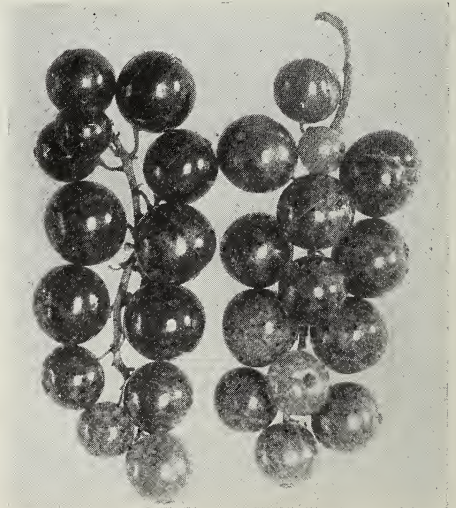
North Star—A very productive red variety, strong grower, bunches and berries large.

Stewart—A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive.

Lee's Prolific (black)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality.

White Grape—The best white currant, fine for table use; very productive and sweeter than other varieties.

Perfection—A new variety which is superior to any of the old varieties. A bright red, mild acid, very large berry. Prolific and healthy bush. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.



Tree Currants—We have trained some of our red currants to tree form; they are very ornamental, and productive as well. Understand its tree form has no more value than the bush form. It is simply a novelty and a useful ornamental plant. Price, 50c each; \$5 per dozen, by express.

Strawberries

First of all the small fruits comes the luscious and wholesome strawberry, and no home garden is complete without it. Strawberries come early in the season and if you grow them yourself it is possible to have them throughout their entire bearing period instead of having a few quarts when the main portion of the crop is being gathered, as is apt to be the case where one depends on buying them. The strawberry crop is of more value than the ordinary farm crop and the profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation.

Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn is adapted to growing good strawberries, but as they should be kept free from weeds we believe it will pay to select land free from weed seed even if it is not your richest land.

Plant strawberries in rows four feet apart, the plants about 1½ feet apart in the rows. Varieties of strawberries marked (S) have perfect flowers and will bear well alone, but pistillate (P) varieties require perfect flowering varieties as often as every third row. Keep the plants free from weeds during the first season and after the ground freezes in the fall cover them with a few inches of clean straw or marsh hay, which should be raked off when the plants start in the spring, and left between the rows to hold the moisture, keep the berries clean, and prevent the weeds from growing.

You cannot get better strawberry plants anywhere than those we grow. They are grown on fertile soil and thoroughly cultivated, so you are sure of getting strong, thrifty plants, warranted true to name. Plants which we sell are dug from new beds set especially for growing plants. We dig the whole row and throw out all old and inferior plants. For the main crop there is nothing better than the Senator Dunlaps.

Strawberry plants will be sent by mail, postpaid, for 15 cents per 100 extra.

Prices: Per 100, \$0.75; per 200, \$1.50; per 300, \$2.25; per 500, \$3; per 1,000, \$6.

Senator Dunlap (S)—The best "all around" variety yet introduced. Extremely vigorous and healthy. Berries are bright red, medium to large, excellent quality. A good canning berry, and one of the best for market.

Warfield (P)—Good size, dark red, firm and very productive. Very best quality.

August Luther (S)—Fruit is very uniform in size and shape. Plants are healthy and make good row. The fruit is of good size, roundish, bright red, firm and very easily picked. It succeeds best on rather light soil. One of the best early varieties. Price \$2 per 100.

Gandy (S)—A standard by which other berries of its season are measured. Blooms too late to be used as a fertilizer. Large, fine, good color; late.

Americus (Fall-bearing)—It does not make as much growth as Superb, but has made

a very fair bed notwithstanding. Fruit is borne on long stems which hold it up, in most cases, above the leaves. It is a true fall-bearing variety giving a crop of fruit the same year it is planted; that is, plants set in March or April will give you a crop of fruit in the fall following. **\$5.00 per 100.**

Superb—(Fall Bearing)—Well named, for it is superb indeed. It is only within the last two or three years that a really good, reliable, fall bearing strawberry has been an actual fact. So far Superb is the best on the list. Planted in early spring, with blossoms until midsummer, or until about four weeks before you want ripe fruit, you get a crop the same season you plant; the spring following you get a crop of fruit the same as you would on any other variety, and then another crop in the fall following. Superb will make as fine a bed of plants as Glen Mary, Sample, or Haverland. **\$5.00 per 100.**

Gooseberries

Gooseberries are easily grown and the fruit is becoming more popular in the market each year, being used for jellies, preserves, jams, etc.



Downing

Downing—Strong, upright, vigorous grower, very productive. Berries large size, and of good quality. The standard market variety. Two year plants, 25 cents each; \$3.00 per 12.

Carrie—Originated at Minneapolis fifteen years ago and shows more good qualities than any other variety. The bush is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. The fruit turns to a deep maroon color when fully ripe; is pleasant sub-acid, most excellent flavor, the skin tender, the flesh fine grained and meaty. Good size specimens are three-fourths of an inch in diameter. There is no guess work about the Carrie producing annually a good crop of fruit. It commences to bear abundantly the year after planting. It needs no Winter protection; all it requires to insure an abundant crop of delicious fruit is good, fertile soil, good cultivation and plenty of manure mulch. It is nearly thornless, so the berries can be easily picked without gloves.

We have grown a large stock of the Carrie gooseberry and will fill all orders with strong, thrifty plants that will be sure to satisfy our customers. We believe that a good patch of Carrie gooseberries will be a paying investment in any community, as few people grow gooseberries and there is always a good demand for them. They do not have to be picked at a certain time and rushed to market, as is necessary with strawberries, but can be picked when convenient and may be kept for several days after picking. Every grower of small fruits will realize the advantage of this feature. Gooseberries will readily sell for 10 to 15 cents per quart.

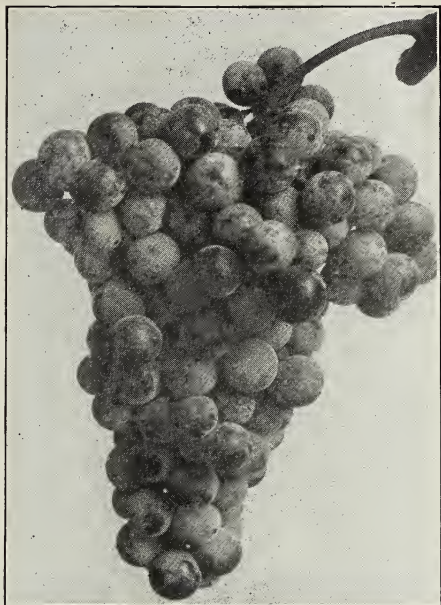
Strong plants, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 12; \$20.00 per 100.

Houghton—The old well-known sort, pale red; quality good. It is rather small but productive, healthy and very reliable gooseberry.

Grapes

A few of the hardiest varieties should be planted by everyone who is interested in growing fruit. They occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm sunny location. Plant vines in a slanting position so it will be easier to cover them. Prune severely in the fall and cover with earth.

2 year, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 12.



Moore's Early

Worden—Black, very vigorous and productive, excellent quality, ripens 10 days in advance of the Concord.

Concord (Black)—Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

Agawam (Red)—Bunch large, compact, shouldered, berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality. Later than Concord.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch and berry large with blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning.

Roots, 10c each; \$1.00 per 12

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

Conover's Colossal—1-year roots, 30c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; 2 years, 40c per 12, \$2.00 per 100.



Ornamental Department

Suggestions to Planters—The extremes in temperature in this country are so great and the changes often so sudden that it is safe only to plant the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Those varieties that will grow in the nursery when young without protection in winter may be regarded as safe to plant in parks and extensive grounds and in lawns and small places. Yet a few of the most beautiful sorts are not perfectly hardy and will be greatly benefited by some protection during severe winters. A judicious selection from the many varieties given in this catalog will enable the planter to accomplish his desire in securing that which will give him satisfaction both in hardiness and in effect.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—In making selections of trees for this purpose there can be no difficulty, as there will be places for some of all the popular strong growing sorts as well as many places for the smaller and more ornamental varieties, which are frequently planted in groups, and when by a proper selection so that there may be a succession of flowering and a variety of coloring of the foliage in the autumn, they make a picturesque appearance. But it cannot be too strongly urged upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups.

For Lawns and Small Places—A little more care may be taken in making selections for this purpose, although the selections will depend very much on the size of the ground to be occupied. Where only a few trees and shrubs can be planted, the medium or small growing sorts, and those that display the finest appearance both in foliage and flowers should be used. While on larger places a more extensive assortment can be planted.

Evergreens

Evergreens—It is unnecessary to argue in favor of the planting of this noble species of ornamental trees. Their stately appearance has too often caught the eye of the admirer of beautiful landscapes, parks, lawns and home places and left its lasting impression on the mind, to be forgotten or overlooked in arranging the planting of even small grounds. Nothing is more beautiful than a well arranged group of select evergreens, and when properly distributed singly over the grounds their appearance adds greatly to the scenery.

How to Plant Evergreens

- 1st. Prepare the land as for corn and mark places for the trees.
- 2nd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about as thick as common paint; unpack the trees and place them in the tub with their roots in the mud.
- 3rd. Take the pail of trees to the place where they are to be planted, and plant them in holes large enough to contain all the roots without crowding. Plant a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. **Don't take a tree from the pail until ready to plant it.**
- 4th. Do not pour water into the hole, but throw in fine moist dirt over the roots and **pack the dirt solid** as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.
- 5th. Cultivate the land all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a good corn field or, if single trees set in sod, keep a space six feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds, or mulch the space with rotted straw or coarse manure..
- 6th. Keep live stock away from them. **Keep the roots wet from the time you receive the evergreens until they are planted.**

Scotch Pine—One of the hardiest evergreens and the most popular for windbreaks. Makes the quickest windbreak on account of its rapid growth and bushy form, but is liable to lose its lower branches as it becomes older.

White Pines—The native pine of Northern Minnesota and the most beautiful of all the pines. It grows slower than the Scotch Pine while small, but after a few years it becomes the most rapid grower of all the evergreens, except the Jack Pine. Many of the best windbreaks in Southern Minnesota are of White Pine.

Norway Spruce—Hardy, rapid grower. Valuable on retentive soils for shelter-belts or ornamental. The most common variety.

Arbor Vitae—One of the most beautiful evergreens for screen and hedges. Adapted to retentive soils. Stands shearing well.

White Spruce—A better and hardier variety than the Norway Spruce; holds its bright green color well in winter. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form. One of the most reliable trees for windbreaks or ornamental use.

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES.

	Each	12	100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$18.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	3.50	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	4.00	30.00



Arborvitae

Colorado Blue Spruce—One of the hardiest evergreens; does not seem to be affected by the coldest winter nor the dryest, hot-



Colorado Blue Spruce

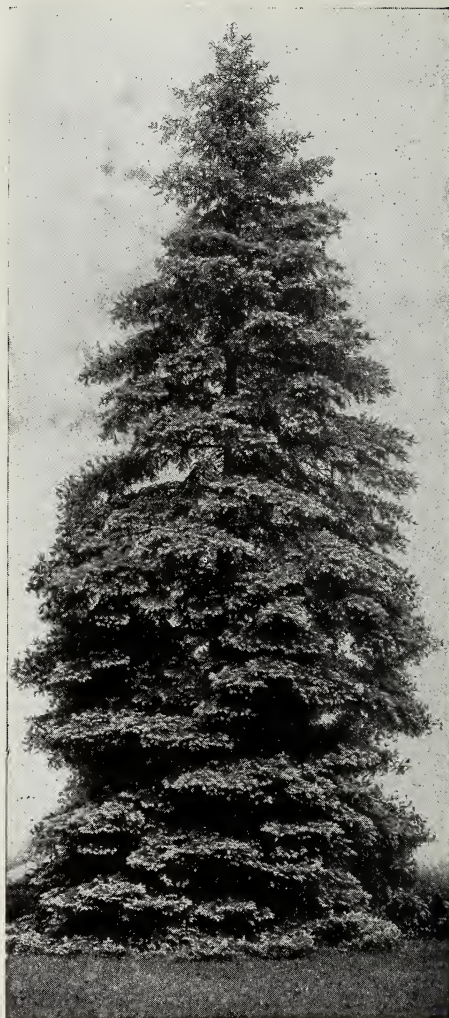
test summer. Makes the finest ornamental tree on account of its compact and symmetrical form and beautiful blue color. The trees vary in color from green to deep blue. If you want something fine on your lawn, plant one or more of these.

Select Blue Specimens, balled and bur-lapped, and guaranteed to grow.

12 to 18-inch	\$0.75 each
18 to 24-inch	1.00 each
2 to 3 feet	1.50 each
3 to 4 feet	2.00 each

Evergreen Seedlings

	100	1,000
Arbor Vitae, 4-6 in.	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Norway Spruce, 4-6 in.	1.00	7.00
Scotch Pine, 4-6 in.	1.00	7.00
White Pine, 4-6 in.	1.25	9.00
White Spruce, 4-6 in.	1.50	14.00



Norway Spruce

Deciduous Trees

White Elm—This is one of the best trees for general planting, being especially adapted for shade trees or for planting along the street or roadway. Endures cold, drought and general neglect.

3 to 4 feet	10c each; \$1.00 per 12
4 to 5 feet	20c each; \$2.00 per 12
5 to 6 feet	30c each; \$3.00 per 12
6 to 7 feet	40c each; \$4.00 per 12
7 to 8 feet	50c each; \$5.00 per 12

Norway Maple—A large round headed tree. Stands drought better than the Hard Maple. Its leaves turn a bright yellow in autumn. A desirable street tree.
6 to 7 ft., 50c each; 7 to 8 ft., 75c each

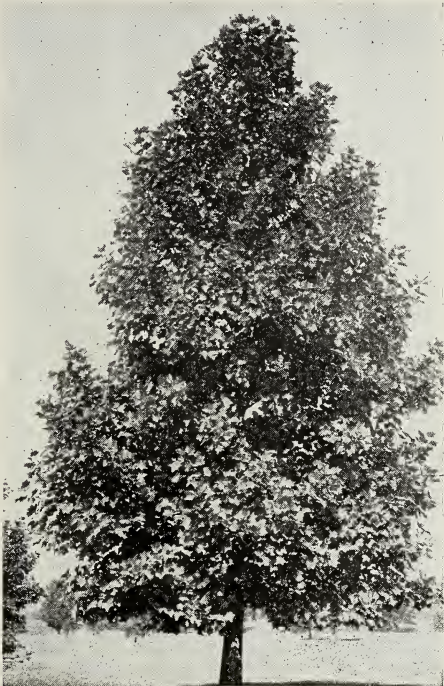
European White Birch—Makes a fine shaped tree. Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage make it a desirable lawn tree.
5 to 6 ft., 40c each; 6 to 7 ft., 50c each.



Norway Maple

Hackberry—A hardy native tree, grows to a good size, makes fine, shapely tree. Tree somewhat resembles the white elm. Valuable for timber, ornament and shade.
5 to 6 ft., 35c each.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch—The most handsome and graceful lawn tree grown in the Northwest. Has long pendant branches,



Carolina Poplar

finely cut leaves and white bark. Fine for lawn and cemeteries. 4 to 5 ft. trees 75c; 5 to 6 ft. trees, \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft. trees \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

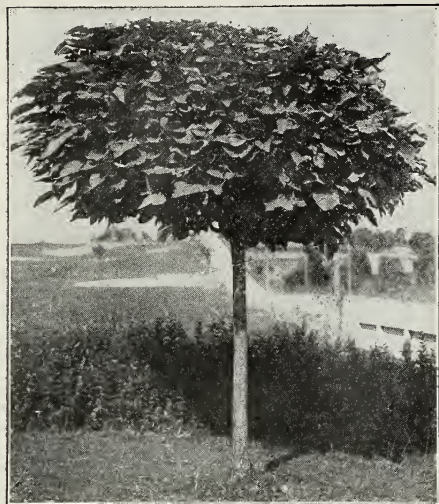
Black Walnut—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber, as well as a good shade tree.
3 to 4 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12
4 to 5 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12
5 to 6 ft. 30c each; \$3.00 per 12

White Ash—One of our most valuable trees for ornamental or timber planting. Resists drouth well, rapid upright grower. This will make a good tree for using as live fence posts, and in view of the rapid decrease in the timber supply it seems that it would be a wise plan for farmers to plant a row of trees where they are

AMBER LAKE NURSERY, FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA

going to have permanent fences, as this would save posts and be growing a supply of timber for future needs. These are straight stocky trees.

6 to 8 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12
8 to 10 ft. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12



Catalpa Bungei

Mountain Ash (European)—A handsome lawn tree. Hardy, very attractive when in bloom and when covered with large clusters of berries which stay on the tree for several months.

5 to 6 feet 50c each
6 to 7 feet 60c each
7 to 8 feet 70c each

Hardy Catalpa (Speciosa)—A rapid growing tree, of tropical appearance. Leaves very large, flowers large and conspicuous, ripening into long bean-like pods. Make valuable timber for fence posts as the wood is very durable in contact with the soil. Seedlings, 6 to 12 inch, 75c per 100; \$3.00 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000. Transplanted, 6 to 7 feet, 50c each.

Russian Golden Willow—A very hardy and beautiful variety, very rapid grower. Bark is of golden color in winter and spring. Desirable for windbreaks and for variety in ornamental planting.

Cuttings, 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 500; \$3.50 per 1,000. One year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 10c each; \$3.00 per 100.

Laurel Leaf Willow—Rapid grower, leaves are dark green and shine as if varnish-

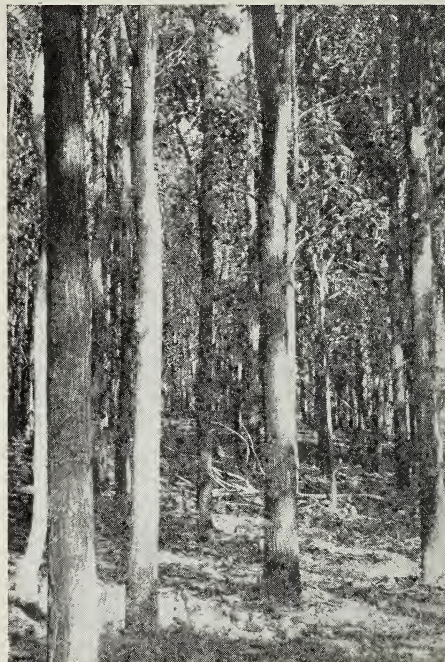
ed. Leaves are so hard that they are seldom bothered by willow worms. Single specimens of this variety make very ornamental trees.

Cuttings, 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 500; \$3.50 per 1,000. One year trees, 3 to 4 ft., 10c each; \$3.00 per 100.

European Larch—Similar in appearance to an evergreen, but is deciduous. Desirable ornamental or timber tree. Rapid grower, wood is very durable in contact with the soil. Seedlings 8 to 10 in., \$1.50 per 100.

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing tree, somewhat resembling the Cottonwood, but has larger leaves and more symmetrical form. Is used considerably in cities on account of its ability to withstand gas and smoke. It is free from cotton.

3 to 4 ft. 10c each; \$4.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12



Catalpa Speciosa

Norway Poplar—This is what the farmers of the Northwest are looking for, a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. It grows in almost any soil with little or

no care and grows quickly, obtaining a diameter of from six to ten inches in eight or nine years. It makes a good, quick windbreak and an excellent shade tree. The wood makes good fuel and when converted into lumber its uses are unlimited. The lumber is stronger than pine and is valuable for dimension timber, sheathing, partitions and for plank for barn floors and bridges. There will always be a good demand for this kind of lumber for making barrels, packing boxes, berry boxes and wagon and buggy boxes. A 15-year-old tree grown at Waseca, Minn., made 132 feet of plank and fencing, which at \$25 per thousand would be worth \$3.30. An acre of Norway Poplar, planted to 430 trees, being planted 10x10, would yield in 15 years \$1,419 in lumber, besides tops and limbs.

The trees should be planted about 4x5 feet, which will give plenty of room until the trees are 6 or 8 years old, when they can be thinned out and the thinnings will produce an immense amount of fuel and fence posts. The Norway Poplar is very easily grown from cuttings. They should be cultivated the same as corn for two years, when they will be large enough to shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds. Trees can be grown with profit on the best soil, but they do not require it, as good crops of trees can be grown on land that is too rough, too sandy or too wet to produce good farm crops.

We have been growing a large stock of the genuine Norway Poplar and are now able to make a low price on them this season.

4 to 5 ft. trees, \$2.00 for 12; \$3.00 per 100. Cuttings, 100, 75 cents; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

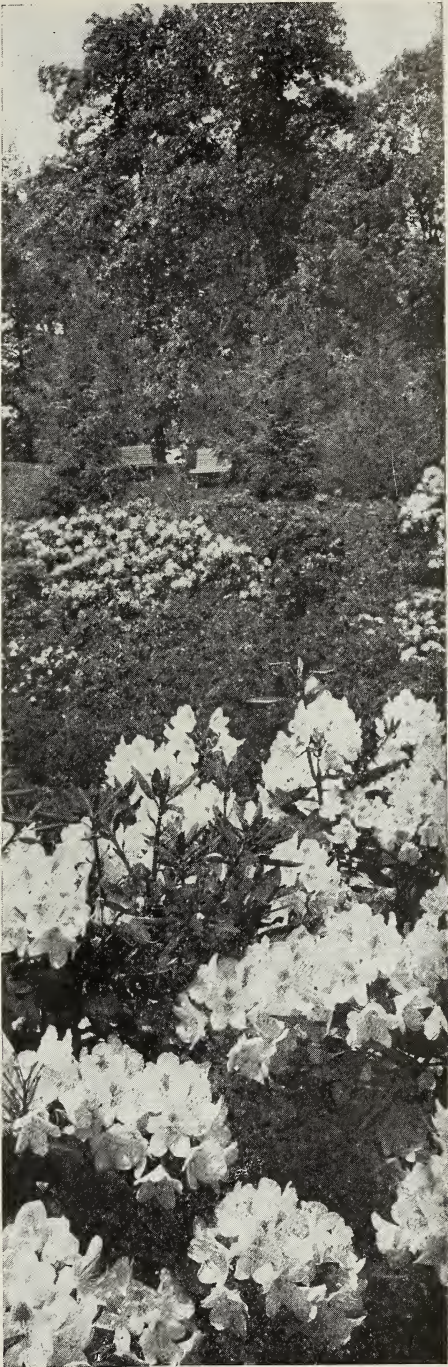
Cuttings

Cuttings are made eight inches long and tied in neat bunches of 100, with tops all one way.

	100	500	1,000
Russian Golden Willow	\$.40	\$2.00	\$3.50
Laurel Leaf Willow	.40	2.00	3.50
Carolina Poplar	.50	2.00	3.50
Norway Poplar	.75	3.00	5.00

Seedlings

	100	1,000
White Elm, 12 to 18 in.	\$.075	\$5.00
White Elm, 18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 in.	.50	3.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 in.	1.00	5.00
Ash, 12 to 18 in.	1.00	6.00



Rhododendron



Flowering Shrubs

In all plans for the decoration of the home grounds Flowering Shrubs should have an important place. Without shrubbery it is impossible to create proper landscape effects, but with it any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach on the lawn; it rather gives it an appearance of length and width which seems to increase its size.

For screen to hide fences or unsightly objects, for hedges and for giving an air of privacy to the home, they are indispensable.

The line following the name in each case gives the height in feet to which the shrub attains at maturity, the color of its flowers, and the month in which it blooms.

PRICE OF SHRUBS.

18 to 24 inch	35 cents each; \$3.50 per 12
2 to 3 feet	50 cents each; \$5.00 per 12
3 to 4 feet	60 cents each; \$6.00 per 12

Flowering Almond

5 feet. Pink. May.

One of the early-blooming shrubs which produces its handsome, showy flowers in profusion before the foliage appears.

Barberry

The Barberries are among the most practical of the shrubs as they are not only fine for ornamental planting, but make splendid hedges. Their flowers are showy

in spring, their leaves color well in autumn and their bright-colored fruit persists nearly all winter.

Purple—Seven feet. Yellow. June. Valuable where a dense spiny hedge is wanted. Purple foliage. Contrasts well with other shrubbery.

Thunberg's—Four feet. Red and yellow. June. One of the handsomest of the Barberries, growing as a low, compact bush with spiny stems and small leaves, which turn red in autumn. Fine for low hedges and borders of walks or drives.

High Bush Cranberry

Eight feet. White. June. This shrub has flowers similar to the Snowball, which changes to brilliant red fruit, making a very attractive bush in the autumn. The berries are useful for jellies, jam, etc.

Hardy Hydrangea

Paniculata Grandiflora—Six feet. White. August and September. Without doubt this is the most popular shrub grown, as it is indeed the most showy. The flowers coming in late summer make it particularly valuable when the shrubbery plantation needs their brightening effect. The flowers are borne in immense panicles, or trusses, and turn at times to shades of roses and bronze. By pruning severely in the spring the flower trusses become larger. Can be trained in bush or tree form with equal success.

Arborescens—This hydrangea is comparatively new and is as yet rare. It blooms much earlier, generally beginning to bloom during May and continuing to bloom over two months. Flowers not so



Elder

Golden-Leaved—10 feet. White. July. Fine for contrast planting. Produces fruit same as the native elderberry.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

Fortune's—Six feet. Yellow. April. A pretty shrub of medium size, native of Japan. Flowers are drooping, yellow and appear very early in the spring before the leaves.

Honeysuckle

Tartarian—Eight feet. Pink. May. Very hardy, strong growing and attractive shrubs which bear a profusion of bloom in early spring, followed by bright red berries. Fine also as a hedge plant and one of our best hardy ornamentals.

large as the *Paniculata*, but are very showy and one of the most valuable additions to the family of flowering shrubs that has been introduced for many years, commonly called "Hills of Snow."

Lilac

White. 8 feet. May.—In all ways similar to the purple, except in color of flowers. Both are handsome shrubs all summer even without flowers.

Persian. 5 feet. Purple. May.—Has smaller leaves and branches and blossoms later than the common lilac. Much superior to the common lilac, as it does not sucker from the roots, blooms while bush is quite small, and bush grows only 4 to 6 feet high.



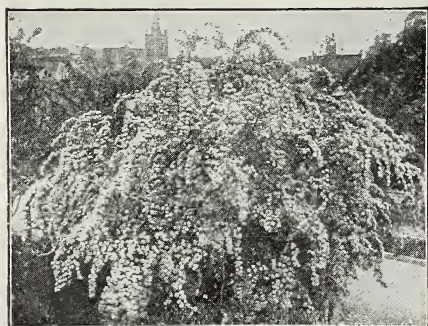
Snowball

Snowball

Ten feet. White. May and June.—The Snowballs always were features of the old-time gardens, and no shrub is better known. In full bloom it is a magnificent sight, crowned with its wealth of snow-white flowers in round cymes.

Spirea

Arguta. 5 feet. White. May.—This shrub is the first to bloom in the spring, the white flowers resembling the Bridal Wreath Spirea. Has a delicate foliage,



Spirea Van Houtte

making the bush attractive during the whole season. Don't fail to add one of these to your collection of shrubs.

Van Houttei. 6 feet. White. June.—The pendulous branches, covered with flowers in early summer, sweep to the ground like a snowdrift. Makes a magnificent flowering hedge. Nothing can beat it for individual or mass planting. Positively without a peer in the whole range of shrubbery.

Syringa

Mock Orange. 12 feet. White. May.—A well-known shrub with white fragrant flowers.

Weigela

Rosea. 6 feet. Pink. June.—A very desirable shrub with pink trumpet shaped flowers.

Prices of Above Shrubs.

18 to 24 inch	35c each; \$3.50 per 12
2 to 3 feet	50c each; \$5.00 per 12
3 to 4 feet	60c each; 6.00 per 12

Buckthorn

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. It endures shearing exceedingly well, and is one of the best deciduous shrubs for that purpose.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00 per 12; \$14.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$2.50 per 12; \$16.00 per 100

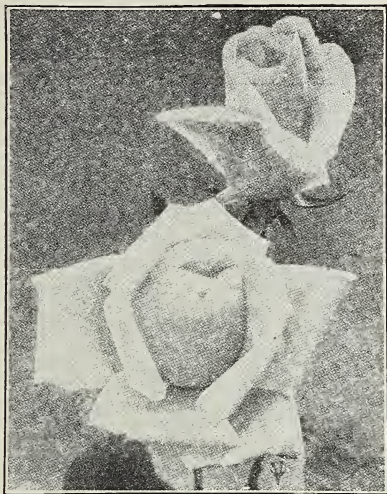
Roses

A rose delights in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as rose roots penetrate deeply.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, 2 year, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per 12.

Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very double, fragrant; blooms all summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety.

Marshall P. Wilder—Dark red; large perfect flowers. Perpetual and very free bloomer. One of the best.



Paul Neyron

Gen. Jacqueminot—Dark crimson, double, fragrant, perpetual rose. Very popular and desirable.

Madam Plantier—A strong, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer; one of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. Blooms in the spring.

General Washington—One of the freest blooming roses of the Hybrid Perpetuals; blooms continually throughout summer and fall. The flowers are perfectly double, of a beautiful soft glossy scarlet.

Margaret Dixon—A vigorous grower; large, handsome white rose, its large petals are thick and shell-shaped.

Baby Rambler—Finest and best all-around rose ever introduced. A dwarf Crimson Rambler. Hardy, healthy, blooms in clusters from June until ground freezes. Valuable also as a pot plant. 2 yr., 25c.

Seven Sisters—This rose is unique, the flowers ranging from crimson to white

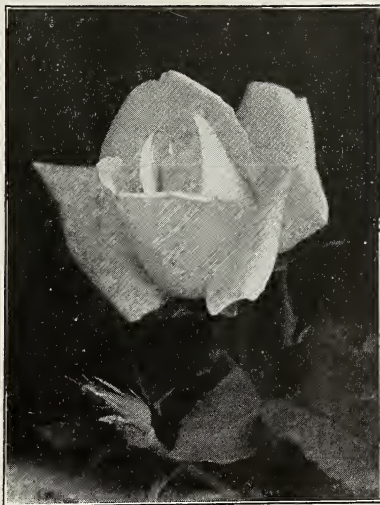
with all intermediate shades; spring bloomer. 40c each.

Tree Roses—\$1.50 each.

Climbing Roses

Queen of the Prairie—Climber, clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe, large, compact, full and double; blooms in clusters. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. 2 yr. strong plants, 40c

Crimson Rambler—This is a climbing rose of great popularity and it deserves all the praise which has been bestowed upon it. A very vigorous growing variety, the shoots frequently growing 10 to 12 feet in a season; the deep crimson flowers 1 to 1½ inches across, are borne in pyramidal clusters of 10 to 40 in such profusion as to hide the foliage. Remains in bloom for a long time and retains its color unfaded. Requires but slight winter protection. We have a stock of fine plants of this variety, all large enough to bloom the first year. Strong 2-year plants, 40c.



Dorothy Perkins

Dorothy Perkins—A climbing rose much like the Crimson Rambler, except that the flowers are somewhat larger and of a beautiful shell pink color. Is a rapid grower and has healthy foliage. 2-yr., 40c.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots with no cost of renewing, and increasing each year in size and beauty.

They are all hardy and easily grown and a selection from this list will give a succession of flowers from May until October.

Bleeding Heart

Two feet. Red and white. May and June.

—A well-known hardy plant with fine foliage and drooping racemes of heart shaped flowers. 20 cents.

Hemerocallis Flava (Lemon Lily)—Beautiful lemon colored flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. 15c each; 12 for \$1.50.

Tigrinum, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Orange-scarlet, with dark spots. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass)—A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lily of the Valley

One foot. Creamy white. May and June. Has broad leaves and long sprays of bell-shaped, dainty flowers with exquisite fragrance. Pips, 5 cents each; 40 cents per 12. Clumps, 20 cents each.



Peonies

This almost rivals the rose in color and bloom and there is nothing that is easier to grow. They will give satisfaction anywhere,

but thrive and bloom best in a rich, loamy soil where there is plenty of moisture.

Grandiflora Rubra—Late, large, blood red. Very double. 25 cents.

Louis Van Houtte—One of the best of the rich, dark red peonies. 25 cents.

Floral Treasure—Light pink. A good bloomer and fine for cutting. 25 cents.

Rose Fragrant—Very deep pink, double, fragrant, free bloomer, long stems. 25 cents.

Francois Ortel—Large deep purplish red. Very desirable. 25 cents.

Festiva Alba—White, double. 25 cents.

Festiva Maxima—The finest white peony grown. Very large, double flowers. Pure white, small dots of red in center. 40 cts.

Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong, field-grown roots. 20c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Aurora Borealis—Pink with orange tinge, purple center.

Le Esperance—Lavender pink, large white eye.

Le Mahdi—Deep velvety purple.

Mars Le Tour—Petals half pink, half white.

Mme. P. Langier—Bright, red, vermillion center.

White Swan—Pure white pyramidal spike.

Jas. Garland—White crimson center, fine.

La Coygne—Pure white, large flowers, very large spike.

R. P. Struthers—Light crimson pink, dark center, very fine.

Pyrethrum Hybridum

Single and double daisy-like flowers that are very graceful and pretty. These are mixed shades of white, red and pink, and are splendid as cut flowers. 2 to 3 feet high. Season, June, also October. 20 cts.

Climbing Vines

A small sum of money spent for a few climbing vines will accomplish wonders in beautifying the home grounds and will add greatly to its value. Nothing adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of the house than a proper selection of vines.

Clematis Paniculata

One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of the vines. Is a rapid grower and has a dense foliage producing a good shade, but its greatest beauty lies in the profusion of dainty white, fragrant flowers fairly covering the vine in late summer when most vines are out of bloom. Plant is very hardy and succeeds in almost any place. 50 cents.

Clematis Jackmanni

Probably the best known clematis. Free in its growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. Flowers are a dark, rich royal purple. Dies to the ground in winter and needs good protection. 60 cents.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

This climber deserves to be planted more commonly than it is. Grows very easily in any kind of soil, very satisfactory in full sunlight or on shady sides of a building. A handsome vine with large oval glossy leaves. Flowers borne in clusters, trumpet-shaped, very showy, red on inside of trumpet. Blooms in great profusion from spring until killing frosts in the fall. 25 cts.

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy

Native five-leaved ivy. Vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. One of the finest vines for covering walls, fences and trunks of trees. Clings to rough surfaces and affords shade quickly. Foliage changes to gorgeous colors in the fall. 25 cents.

Bitter Sweet

A native twining vine of very rapid growth with large, waxy green, single-lobed leaves. Most attractive in the fall when covered with the orange colored seed pods which open and expose the red berries to view. Perfectly hardy and very beautiful. 25 cents.

Sweet Peas

Will be sent postpaid at prices given.

Everyone who has a yard ought to grow quantities of this sweetest of all flowers, that is not only a beautiful low growing vine for garden and decoration, but one of the most useful of all for bouquets. Easy to grow anywhere. For the largest and finest blossoms, dig a trench six inches deep, put in two inches of rotten manure, then a little earth and sow the seeds over this, covering an inch and a half deep. Do this as early as the ground can possibly be worked in the spring, and as the plants grow, fill up the trench around them with rich earth.

Imperial Mixture—The finest mixture. Containing the largest flowering sorts and the finest possible assortment of colors, ranging from pure white, through the different shades of pink, red, yellow and lavender, to the darkest maroon, purple and blue. Ounce, 10 cents; quarter lb., 30 cts.

Gladiolus

The gladiolus, with its beautiful flower clusters on tall spikes which are two to three feet in height, is the most beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. Plant the bulbs from nine to twelve inches apart and about four inches deep. Planting can be made any time from the middle of April to the first of June. Fine mixed bulbs, 40c per 12.

Dahlias

These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers, commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form. Dahlias are divided into classes as follows: Cactus, Decorative Show, Fancy, Pompon, Single, Collarette and Seedling; each class is comprised of a number of different varieties. Colors numerous. Before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar. Red, White, Pink and Yellow, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Table of Contents

	Page
Asparagus	15
Apples	5-7
Blackberries	11
Crab Apples	7
Climbing Vines	27
Cherries	9
Currants	12
Evergreens	17-18
Gooseberries	14
Grapes	15
Perennial Hardy Herbaceous.....	26
Plums	8
Pears	8
Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.....	15
Roses	25
Raspberries	10-11
Strawberries	13
Shrubs, Flowering	22-24
Trees, Deciduous	19-21

AMBER LAKE NURSERIES, Fairmont, Minn.

Railroad.....

Date _____ 191_____

VERY IMPORTANT—No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLANTS BY MAIL

If you want plants sent by mail, postpaid, send the following amount for postage in addition to the prices given in the catalog:

Strawberries	100 plants, 15c; each additional 100, 10c
Raspberries	25c per 100
Blackberries	30c per 100
Gooseberries and Currants	5c each; 15c per 12
Grapes	5c each; 20c per 12
Roses	5c each; 20c per 12
Flowering Shrubs	18 to 24 in, 6c each; 2 to 3 ft., 10c each
Willow Cuttings	6c per 100
Poplar Cuttings	10c per 100
Climbing Vines	5c each
One-Year Apple Trees, 1 to 3 ft.	25c per 12
Two-Year Apple Trees, 3 to 4 ft.	40c per 12

Hardy Perennials Postpaid at Catalog Price.

